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The Kenyon Collegian.

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No. 5.

The Kenyon Collegian.

Published Every Other Friday of the Collegiate Year by the Students of Kenyon College.

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EDITORIAL.

THE following excerpt from a letter to one of the committee having in charge the collection of the Kenyon contribution to the Ketchikan Hospital explains the work of that institution. Every effort to aid in this noble work should be entered into with zeal and energy, especially as the leader of it is a Kenyon man. Such opportunities are real privileges and must not be allowed to pass by. The committee has been about college and has met with a fine reception. A start has been made and it is to be earnestly hoped that the future will bring forth results, equally as good.

"About two years ago the need of a little hospital in Ketchikan became quite imperative. Considerable mining was going on, and the prospects there have developed well till today we have a large mining country with new people on every incoming steamer. My interest in a hospital project was first aroused by the condi-

tion of a poor Indian who had been literally butchered by a quack. In spite of the butchery a nurse could have saved the poor fellow's life. He was a good Indian, industrious and well-behaved. Sometime after that we had a series of fearful accidents among the miners, which made it incumbent upon us to do something in the way of providing proper care for such future cases. One man was brought fifty miles in a small boat taking twenty-three hours to make the journey in order to reach a physician. Needing hospital care—and there was no hospital nearer than 600 miles to the south and 300 to the north—he had to take the first steamer which was not due for three days; and after that she would be three days in making the voyage. Altogether it was seven days before his crushed skull received the treatment necessary to save his life.

"In a month or two we opened a little hospital in our own house because it was conveniently adapted for such use. We equipped it with six beds and by the time it was ready the nurse had reached us. Repairs and improvements have been made from time to time till now it is quite as complete as our needs demand, with one exception. It is not practicable to admit the average Indian where white people are. He is, as a rule, tubercular and so needs isolated treatment. The worst obstacle, however, is race prejudice. We have admitted two or three in exceptional instances. What we want to do is to erect a small ward adjoining our present building where the poor Indian may come. That is our next addition. We have been able to help the Indians in their homes at times when the physician has allowed it.

"The Indian is industrious and pays his way in the world. He is scarcely ever an object of dire need. In sickness he can always pay something. The amount of charity done among the white men, so far as the hospital goes, is considerably greater than among the Indians. It is to keep ends together that we need help. The support of a bed, as you suggest, is a most commendable and welcome offer. The suggestion of \$50 would just about cover the amount of charitable work done in one year by one bed in the men's ward. It will be a pleasure to name one of those beds the 'Kenyon Bed.' And if I may I would like to say how much I appreciate the honour in your selecting S. John's Hospital, as the beneficiary of your generosity.

"The other part of our work is of a varied character. We have an Indian day-school which has been the most successful part of the work. There are two congregations—one white and one Indian. The Indians get two services in the native tongue each week, and the white people get three in English. The Eucharistic service is always common to both peoples. The church is divided—one side being the Indian church—the other the white.

"There is one other building to be erected to carry out our place—that is a reading room. There are always a good many men coming and going beside those here steadily. The only place to loaf, and men like to loaf, is the saloon or the dance hall. Their names are symbols of vice in an Alaskan mining town. Eventually we hope to make this addition. Many fellows scorn the saloon as a loafing centre, but are driven to it.

"This is a good occasion to recommend a true description of the first years of a northern mining town. 'The Spoilers' by Rex Beach is the best picture of white Alaska, outside of the actual thing, that I have seen.

"Trusting I have not encroached too much on your time, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

A Loyal Kenyonite—

THOMAS JENKINS."

Washington Bureau Kenyon Collegian.
1320 Rhode Island Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, '06.

DEAR COLLEGIAN:

When Rutherford B. Hayes was President of the United States, Dr. Bronson, who was President of Kenyon when Mr. Hayes was a student there, made a visit to Washington. General W. G. LeDuc, also a graduate of Kenyon, and if I mistake not, a classmate of Mr. Hayes, was U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture at the time.

Gen. LeDuc invited all the old Kenyon boys residing in Washington to meet at his residence to greet Dr. Bronson, President Hayes, his Private Secretary Wm. K. Rogers, U. S. Senator David Davis of Illinois, Judge Stanley Matthews of the U. S. Supreme Court, and some other "Kenyon Boys" of lesser note were present, also Senator John Sherman of Ohio, who was not a Kenyonite, but took great interest in the Institution.

It was a most enjoyable reunion and many interesting stories were told of the good old times at Kenyon and its surroundings. After a sumptuous dinner had been served and the

coffee and cigar period had arrived, Dr. Bronson made us a beautiful address full of pleasant reminiscences. He was followed by President Hayes, who in a genial, happy way spoke of many amusing incidents that had been told about him by the newspapers during his campaign for the Presidency as connected with his private life, but with which he was absolutely unfamiliar. He mentioned one incident, however, which to the best of my recollection, he gave us as an actual occurrence that happened during his college days, and so I now venture to reproduce it in the hope that it may be new to at least some of your numerous readers.

It was Mr. Hayes' habit while at Kenyon of taking daily walks along the country roads. These trips were usually shared by two intimate companions who were of a fun loving disposition, which sometimes got them into trouble. On one occasion they more than met their match at repartee in an old farmer whom they met on the highway. The long white beard of the farmer gave him a patriarchal appearance, and while he was approaching the students they arranged to give him a "jolly" which eventually terminated in the discomfiture of the youths.

One of them doffed his hat with great reverence and respect as he said "Good morning, Father Abraham." The second saluted the old farmer and said "Good morning, Father Isaac." Mr. Hayes not to be outdone in affability and politeness, extended his hand as he said, "Good morning, Father Jacob." Ignoring the outstretched hand of Mr. Hayes the old farmer replied: "You are mistaken in the man." I am neither Abraham, Isaac nor Jacob, but Saul the son of Kish, who has been sent out to seek his father's asses, and lo, I have found them."

Of course some very interesting remarks were made, and good stories told by Senators Davis and Sherman, Judge Matthews and others, but President Hayes was the star entertainer on that occasion. I shall never forget the sincere and earnest love and affection in which he spoke of his Alma Mater.

Yours very truly,

MATTHEW TRIMBLE.

Once upon a time, not so long ago but that we remember of it distinctly, the KENYON COLLEGIAN was guilty of giving up part of its advertising space to a certain patent medicine. The well merited rebukes of friends and alumni showed us the impropriety of it and move us to say to some of the exchanges of our sister colleges, guilty of the same offense—"Don't!"

BISHOP McILVAINE.

Charles Pettit McIlvaine, the second Bishop of Ohio, was consecrated in 1832. In 1832 he came to Gambier and he resided there until 1846 when he removed to Clifton near Cincinnati. The house in Gambier even now known as "McIlvaine" was erected for his use. He made Gambier his home during the years indicated because of the importance of the Schools and for the reason that, until 1840, the Bishop of Ohio was President of the Seminary, the College and the Grammar School. The thirteen years during which he lived here were marked by his effective devotion to Kenyon; but until his death, in 1873, his interest was most constant and valuable.

He was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1799. He was graduated at Princeton and entered the Ministry in 1820. In 1822 he became minister of Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C. While here he was elected Chaplain to the United States Senate and again elected in 1824. He was thus, probably, the youngest clergyman ever appointed to that office. Many of the leading members of Congress frequented his church. His person was imposing, his manner graceful, his style fervent and forcible. Very soon his reputation as a preacher was widely established. But behind his oratorical gifts there was a capacity of intellect which places him in the front rank among American divines of the central years of the nineteenth century. Indeed, he was a famous representative of that generation of divines whose work and influence both reflected and moulded the vigorous religious tendencies of a day now a half-century gone. He was also a specimen of a manhood type of dignity and gracefulness now largely the trait of a vanished society. His portrait by Huntington in Colburn Hall at Gambier suggests most distinctly the man and his time. It was his misfortune to have lived out the later years of his career in a period when this older style of thought and manners was on its death-bed.

Another thing: He was the most conspicuous leader of the old Evangelical party in the American Church. Because of this, mainly, his fame could reach England. He received his

degree of D. C. L. from Oxford, and whenever he visited Cambridge (which he did several times), he was observed and admired by the noted circle of Evangelicals which was then a power in the University and in the Church. That once most influential party has well nigh disappeared, our religious thoughts and associations pursue other channels of doctrine and worship, and it is, therefore, difficult for us to appreciate the singular power of the man as a leader. Yet it is evident that in the great Evangelical movement, which was for many years the dominant expression of England's religious life and a large force in our own ecclesiastical development, he was one of the most notable ornaments and most widely known exponents.

But of nearer interest is a review of what he did for Gambier. The Founders' Memorial recalls him as "rightly known as the second Founder of these Institutions, whose decision of character and self-devoted labors saved them at two distinct crisis of difficulty; he builded Bexley Hall for the use of the Theological Seminary, Ascension Hall for the use of Kenyon College, Milnor Hall for the use of the Grammar School, and he completed Rosse Chapel on the foundations laid by Bishop Chase." When he came to Ohio the Diocese was disordered by the sudden departure of Bishop Chase. The institutions in Gambier were in peril. There were large outstanding debts. And there was urgent need of buildings—all, except the college edifice and one professor's house, were temporary structures and have long since disappeared. For this purpose Bishop McIlvaine was instrumental in raising the sum of \$26,000. In 1835 he visited England and secured \$12,000 for the building of Bexley Hall; also, nearly two thousand volumes for the Library. A crisis was reached in 1842—there was a debt amounting to nearly \$20,000. Again the Bishop "put on the harness and girded himself for the work of begging." The result was \$29,000.

A second crisis confronted the Institution in 1850. It had large property but this mainly in land. About 15,000 acres were improved, but the returns were small. It was then decided to sell the land and very soon one-half had been disposed of. This materially bettered the sit-

uation. In 1855 the Bishop followed up the new policy with a "Statement and Appeal in behalf of Kenyon College." The answer to this was the sum of \$54,000; Ascension Hall was erected, the Lorillard and Wolfe Professorship was founded and the founding of others begun. Into the many details of the story it would be uninteresting to enter—it will be sufficient to say that during his episcopate about \$250,000 were contributed to the Schools in Gambia.

The work of Bishop McIlvaine for the Church is a subject too large for the limits of this article. He was the most distinguished churchman ever resident in Ohio. His fame as an orator was scarcely below that of any American ecclesiastic of his day. He preached in Westminster Abbey in St. Paul's and before the Queen. So much was thought of his influence in England that he was sent by President Lincoln on a secret commission to that country at the time when our own land was convulsed by civil war. In appearance he was a prince among men.

He died in Florence in the winter of 1873. With reverent care his remains were brought to England and on the evening of Easter Monday were placed in Westminster Abbey. The body remained for four days near the illustrious dead who rest in this ancient sanctuary. On Friday there was a special service which had been arranged by the Dean. The following distinguished friends acted as pall-bearers: The Earl of Shaftesbury, Benjamin Moran, representing the American Minister at the court of St. James, The Earl of Harrowby, T. H. Puleston, Esq., J. W. Cator, Esq., Rev. J. M. Sumner representing the Bishop of Winchester and Arthur Haldane, Esq. On arriving at New York the presiding Bishop with the Bishop of New York and other Bishops and a large body of clergy and laity received the remains. The flags of the vessels in the harbor were hoisted at half-mast and the body was then solemnly conveyed to St. Paul's Church where the Bishop had been consecrated in 1832. Finally on May 9th the service of interment was had in Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati.

In a work by Professor Brastow of Yale University, just published, entitled "The Mod-

ern Pulpit" Bishop McIlvaine is mentioned as noted for "his stately dignity, his persistent industry, his piety, his patriotism, his social influence, and the evangelical and Biblical tone of his preaching."

To qualities such as these must be attributed his extraordinary success as Chaplain at West Point in the years 1825-27 and his richly fruitful ministry in St. Ann's, Brooklyn, in 1827-33. From the latter place he came to Ohio. And his long Episcopate had, at the time of his death, covered almost a half of the existence of our Church in the United States.

H. W. J.

MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting held the evening before the O. S. U. game was noteworthy for the display of enthusiastic spirit. Although many had already felt for Columbus, the attendance was large. Various speeches were made. Coach Dunlap, Captain Clarke, Dun, Southworth, Cooledge, and the others on the team told how they would fight to the last ditch. The enthusiasm ran high and many hearty speeches were made by upper classmen, Sophomores, and even a Freshman brought down the house with a speech full of vim and spirit.

The songs of Kenyon were practised, yells were given and the meeting broke up with the determination to go to Columbus to see a battle worth the trip.

FRESHMAN CLASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Freshman Class was held on Thursday afternoon, November 15th, President Barber in the chair. The committee on the selection of colors was unable to report, owing to the tardiness of one of its members; it will report at the next meeting. Bills for paint and damages to the K. M. A. Gymnasium were presented by Secretary Potter. In view of this, an assessment was levied to cover the total of the bills. After a full report of the Smoker Committee, a special assessment of one dollar was made upon each member.

After various minor discussions the meeting adjourned with "A Thrill of Spirit."

FOOT-BALL.

O. S. U.—6 Kenyon—0.

On the afternoon of the 10th Kenyon played one of the best games of the season. Outweighed by at least fifteen pounds to the man she held O. S. U. down to a score of six to nothing. In the first half the little Kenyon team outplayed the heavy State men and kept the ball all the time in O. S. U.'s territory. The O. S. U. adherents were looking extremely anxious, when after about ten minutes of play, Kenyon lined up for a place kick, not more than twenty yards from their adversary's goal. Here State barely escaped from being scored on, but their big left guard broke through the line and just managed to block the kick which had started true for the goal.

Almost the entire college went down to Columbus for the game and at no time was there a cessation in the rooting, and they were well repaid for at the end of the first half the teams left the field with a score of nothing to nothing. The feature of the game was Eddy's punting. He alone, by his regular 45-yard punts, kept the Kenyon goal line from danger for most of the game. The Kenyon defence was strong and Ohio State was barely able to make a dozen first downs. It was in the second half after about five minutes of play that O. S. U. managed to score. Here luck favored the local team. Kenyon fumbled a kick and when she finally secured the ball only a few yards from her goal on account of a foul on the part of State, Eddy made the only poor kick of the game by punting out of bounds. This gave State the ball on the twenty yard line. Here by a series of smashing plays along the line of the old style of foot-ball, with the goal line only a few yards away, O. S. U. managed to secure a touchdown. After this, the game proceeded much as it had in the first half, neither side being able to score. It was noticeable that when time was finally called, the line-up of the Kenyon team was the same as at the start with but one substitution, Cunningham in the place of Captain Clarke, while only a few of the original men on the State team remained in their positions for the entire game.

Kenyon started the game with her famous spirit and played O. S. U. to a standstill. Eddy caught Lincoln's kick-off on the 10-yard line and advanced the ball 15 yards more. Here Kenyon punted. State secured the ball but was unable to gain any ground whatsoever against the Kenyon team. Accordingly the ball was kicked. Eddy returned the compliment, gradually forcing O. S. U. back. Barrington, the State quarterback, then tried a forward pass, but it failed and the ball went to Kenyon at the place where the pass was made. Kenyon was again forced to punt. State made a feeble kick in return and Kenyon, with the help of penalties inflicted on the State team, got the ball square in front of the goal posts only a few yards away. Southworth tried a place-kick but it was blocked. The same thing occurred a few minutes later and O. S. U. got the ball and punted out of danger. Time was called with the ball in State's possession in the middle of the field.

In the second half Tracy received Kenyon's kick-off. Several punts were exchanged, one of which Kenyon fumbled, giving O. S. U. about forty yards. State tried a short punt, which after being batted about in the air for a while rolled over the goal line and Stolp of State fell on it. The referee ruled that the ball had been batted and brought it back to the 15 yard line. Here Kenyon punted out of bounds and State with a number of smashing plays carried the ball over for a touchdown. Tracy kicked goal.

Kenyon again kicked off to State. Numerous punts were exchanged. Kenyon was penalized several times for holding, and State secured the ball finally on the 20-yard line. Lincoln's two tries at goal from the field were blocked. Kenyon then punted out of danger and time was called with the ball again in the center of the field.

The game was clean and snappy and interesting to the several thousand spectators who crowded the side lines. Few expected to see such a close game. Let us hope that next year we can surprise them still more by actually defeating our old rivals of O. S. U.

The line-up:

OHIO STATE—6.

Clafin.....L. E.....Southworth
 Lincoln, Schotchel...L. T.....Platt
 Schotchel,

Sossenbach.....L. G.....Dun
 Lawrence.....C.....Sanford
 Gillie.....R. G.....Dooman
 Schory, Claggett...R. T.....Bacon
 Carr.....R. E.....Child
 Barrington, Bryce...Q. B.....Coolidge
 Gibson, Stolp,

Lincoln.....L. H. Eddy, Cunningham
 McDonald, Schory...R. H. Clarke (C.), Eddy
 Tracy.....F. B.....Brigman

Touchdown—Tracy. Referee—Fishleigh of
 Michigan. Umpire—Boyle of Dartmouth. 25-
 minute halves. Attendance 2,000.

Otterbein—0. Kenyon—15.

On Benson Field, heavy with mud and in a
 drizzling rain Kenyon won from Otterbein by a
 score of 15 to 0. The condition of the field made
 our usual fast, snappy work difficult and the
 absence of quarter-back Coolidge put us at a
 disadvantage. This was overcome, however, by
 Clark's splendid work in that position and the
 manner in which he went around right end for a
 touchdown and around either end for several
 long gains was a brilliant feature of the game.
 Kicks from placement were rendered very diffi-
 cult by the slippery condition of the ball and it
 was only on a third attempt that Cunningham
 sent the pigskin between the goal posts. In
 spite of the condition of the field and the diffi-
 culty in kicking Otterbein was outplayed in
 every department of the game and it was only
 because of the shortness of the second half,
 owing to the fact that the visitors wished to
 leave on an early train that a score twice or even
 three times as large was not rolled up against
 them.

Kenyon won the toss and kicked to Otterbein
 on the latter's 30-yard line. The ball was not
 returned a yard and having been held for two
 downs Otterbein punted to the middle of the
 field. After two downs Eddy punted back
 twenty-five yards where the ball went out of
 bounds. Otterbein's second punt was blocked

though they retained the ball. The next
 attempt sent the ball to Brigman who returned
 it five yards. A kick from placement was then
 tried but failed. Otterbein then kicked from
 their twenty-five yard line and was returned
 fifteen yards. After a punt by either side Clark
 got around right end and ran thirty-five yards
 for a touch-down. Dooman missed goal.

Otterbein kicked off and ball was returned
 twenty yards. For the remainder of the half
 the ball was principally in Otterbein's territory
 and shortly before the whistle was blown
 Cunningham kicked a goal from placement.

In the second half Kenyon received the
 kick-off. Early in this half Clark succeeded in
 making another quarter-back run but was called
 back because of an off-side play. On a fake
 punt Brigman went through the line for twenty-
 five yards and a little later was pushed over the
 line for a touchdown. Goal kicked by Cunning-
 ham. Time was called with the ball in the middle
 of the field for the kick-off.

The line-up:

OTTERBEIN—0.

Keese.....L. E.....Southworth
 Weaver (C.).....L. T.....Platt
 Stauffer.....L. G.....Dunn
 Bailey.....C.....Sanford
 Staley.....R. G.....Dooman
 Martin.....R. T.....Bacon
 Ressler.....T. E.....Childs
 Reibsap.....Q. B.....Clark (C.)
 Bambert.....L. H.....Cunningham
 Larish.....R. H.....Eddy
 Watson.....F. B.....Brigman

KENYON—15.

Referee—Lloyd of Otterbein. Umpire—
 Westwater of O. S. U. Head linesman—Luthy,
 of Kenyon. Linesmen—Forster of Kenyon,
 Charles of Otterbein. Timekeepers—Golds-
 borough of Kenyon. Beeson of Otterbein. Touch-
 downs—Clark, Brigman. Goals—Cunningham.
 Time of halves—25 and 10 minutes.

Mr. Geo. T. Angell, President of the Amer-
 ican Humane Education Society of Boston,
 offers a one thousand dollar prize for a drama in
 the general style and plan of "The Old Home-
 stead," embodying the incidents and teachings
 of the story of "Black Beauty."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee held on November 6th, Football Manager Goldsborough reported that a profit of \$5.75 was realized on the Kenyon-O. W. U. game. The receipts were \$106.55 and the expenditures \$100.80. He was granted a budget of \$50.00 to take the team to Columbus. It was voted to pay C. R. Jackson \$50.00 on account. Upon Manager Child's recommendation Owen, '10, was appointed Assistant Manager of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs. Charles Ford, '09, was elected manager of the Basketball team for the coming season. A budget of \$7.10 was granted Director Forster of the Mandolin Club for new music.

On November 13th another meeting of the committee was held. The treasurer reported a balance of \$83.91 on hand. P. K. Chase, '07, was elected business manager of the COLLEGIAN, Chauncey Judd, '07, was chosen manager of the Track team, and W. R. Seth, '08, was appointed assistant manager of the football team. The football manager reported a profit of \$138.32 on the Kenyon-O. S. U. game. He was granted a budget of \$35.00 for the Otterbein game.

PHILOMATHESIAN.

At the regular meeting of Philo held on Wednesday evening, November 15, the following men were voted into the society: Messrs. Cahall, Marsh, Kneives, Cloe and Lybarger. The following resolution was introduced by the Chairman as the subject for the evening's debate: Resolved, that phonetic spelling be adopted by the Philomathesian Literary Society. Mr. McGlason led the argument for the affirmative supported by Messrs. Martin, Chase and Underwood. On the negative Messrs. Judd, Brooke, Aves, Lykes and Youmans spoke. Mr. Pugh and Mr. McGlason then refuted for the affirmative. The resolution was voted unfavorably upon by a large majority.

Papers are being prepared for early presentation by Messrs. Riley, Brooke, Knapp and L'Hommedieu. In connection with these papers it is proposed to have an informal talk upon a stated subject at each meeting.

Philo and Nu Pi Kappa acting jointly as the Oratorical Association are making preparations for a debate with Wooster. For the Association Mr. Chase is President and Mr. White, Manager.

PRIZES FOR ECONOMIC ESSAYS.

Our readers may be interested to know that Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, have offered through a competent Committee some very large prizes for the best essays on economic subjects. For the third time, a first prize of \$1,000, and a second prize of \$500, are offered to graduate students; and to under graduates, a first prize of \$300 and a second prize of \$150. These papers must be sent in by June 1, 1907, to Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago. The subjects assigned are as follows:

1. The practical wisdom of freeing raw materials, essential to subsequent manufactures, from customs-duties when entering the United States.
2. The best methods of obtaining an elastic currency in times of panic.
3. To what extent, and in what form, are socialistic tenets held in the United States?
4. In what respect and, to what extent, have combinations among American railways limited or modified the influence of competition?
5. The best methods of avoiding resort to force by labor unions in their contests with employers.
6. The effect of "trusts" upon the prices of goods produced by them.
7. How far does the earning power of skill obtain under a regime of trade unions?
8. A critical study of modern commercial methods for distributing products to consumers.
9. The development of economic theory since John Stuart Mill.

For the honor of the institution, as well as for the distinction to the winner, many students ought to enter into such a contest. For two years past, the same prizes have been assigned. The committee in charge is composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, Chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Prof. Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Hon. Horace White, New York City; Hon. Carroll D. Wright, President of Clark College.

The inscription on the bust of President Roosevelt which is to be placed in the Jacob Riis neighborhood house in New York City will be his celebrated words to the football men, "Don't flinch, don't foul, hit the line hard." It is said that the President suggested this himself in place of the previously chosen sentiment, "Better faithful than famous."

NU PI KAPPA.

The regular Nu Pi Kappa meeting was held on Wednesday evening. Messrs. Hettington and Albus were admitted into the society. We are indeed fortunate in obtaining as new members several men experienced along literary lines by virtue of their having been members of the college before this year. Among these are Messrs. Dun, Platt, Sapp, and the two just elected. Then, too, there have been added some promising members of the Freshman Class.

The program rendered was as follows:

Current Events and Discussion. A. Hardy
Outline of Cuban Trouble W. Sapp
Have the New Football Rules Gained Their
End? L. Brigman.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Just a word at this time should be all that is necessary to call the attention of a few men in college to a certain flagrant violation of the library rules and that is, taking away from the reference shelves the books in daily use for assigned work. The act is not only dishonorable but it works a hardship on the other students who are thus deprived of the use of these books. Some men have been guilty of keeping these books out three and four days. Let us have no more of it.

The library has been enriched by a gift of 117 volumes of Early English Texts, presented by James Denton Hancock of the Class of '59. These books are for the use of the English department, and the college is very fortunate in securing this valuable collection. It is one of the most complete sets in the United States.

Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian, has presented to the library two copies each of the last two volumes of his History of the United States, thus completing the entire set. The library now possesses two complete sets.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Union College, the oldest engineering school in the country has decided to establish a six years' course in engineering, combining the technical, business and "liberal" education and awarding the degrees of Ph. B. and B. E. Prof. Landreth has given out the following statement regarding the new course: "The education committee of the faculty has adopted, as an

alternative to the present four years' general engineering course, combining all of the engineering subjects of the present course and in addition all of the required studies of the present Latin-Scientific course, with many of the electives of that course. The result sought by this new course is to secure for engineering students a broader training than any four years' technical course can give, and particularly to give this broader cultural training in conjunction with the engineering training, rather than before or after it. It is believed that a number of educational advantages will be secured by taking the two classes of training together, instead of separately. Young men entering the other learned professions are now required to spend at least six years in preparation, and the profession of engineering, with its rapidly increasing demands, certainly requires no less time for its proper preparation."

This recent tendency to emphasize the importance and necessity of the academic education on the part of technical schools is a reaction in favor of the point of view maintained so consistently through the varying changes for good and bad in higher education, by such colleges as Kenyon.

From an excellent editorial in the "Springfield Republican" on "College Influence in Politics" we quote the following paragraph:

"If the duty of the college is to inspire good citizenship, one help is to practise it. To the student body a vigorous stand for clean politics would be worth quite as much as a book of essays describing good citizenship in the abstract. We will hazard the statement that the courageous stand against Hearstism taken by Prof. Clark in the recent Democratic Convention in Massachusetts—of which Convention he became the hero—quicken the interest of the Williams undergraduates in clean civil government more than a whole lecture course. We do not doubt that the part taken by Dartmouth professors, as individuals, not as college officials, in promoting the interests of Winston Churchill and the Lincoln party in New Hampshire had a somewhat corresponding effect on the Dartmouth undergraduates. Nor do we doubt that the successful run of President Flavel S. Luther of Trinity for the Connecticut Senate will be a good thing for Trinity as well as for Connecticut."

Miami University is another Ohio college which has recently inaugurated student self-government under an organization known as The Student Council.

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